

**FILED**

September 14, 2023

Clerk, U.S. Bankruptcy Court

**Below is an order of the Court.**

  
U.S. Bankruptcy Judge

D11V (5/21/21) krw

**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT  
District of Oregon**

In re  
**Blue Moon Property Group, LLC**

Debtor(s)

} Case No. **22-31873-thp11**

} CHAPTER 11 ORDER RE: DISCHARGE

except for any debt owed to  
Brandon Beachy

**IT IS ORDERED** that a discharge under 11 U.S.C. § 1141 is granted to the debtor(s).

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**EXPLANATION OF BANKRUPTCY DISCHARGE IN A CHAPTER 11 CASE**

This information is only a general summary of discharge; some exceptions exist. Because the law is complicated, you should consult an attorney to determine the exact effect of the discharge in this case.

**Creditors cannot collect discharged debts**

This order means that no one may make any attempt to collect a discharged debt from the debtor personally. For example, creditors cannot sue, garnish wages, assert a deficiency, or otherwise try to collect from the debtor personally on discharged debts. Creditors cannot contact the debtor by mail, phone, or otherwise in any attempt to collect the debt personally. Creditors who violate this order can be required to pay debtor's damages and attorney's fees.

However, a creditor with a lien may enforce a claim against the debtors' property subject to that lien unless the lien was avoided or eliminated. For example, a creditor may have the right to foreclose a home mortgage or repossess an automobile.

This order does not prevent debtors from paying any debt voluntarily. 11 U.S.C. § 524(f).

**Most debts are discharged**

Most debts are covered by the discharge, but not all. Generally, a discharge removes the debtor's personal liability for debts that arose before confirmation of the plan and for administrative expenses provided for in the plan.

In a case involving community property: Special rules protect certain community property owned by the debtor's spouse, even if that spouse did not file a bankruptcy case.

### **Some debts are not discharged**

Examples of debts that are not discharged are:

- debts that are domestic support obligations;
- debts for most student loans;
- debts for most taxes;
- debts that the bankruptcy court has decided or will decide are not discharged in this bankruptcy case;
- debts for most fines, penalties, forfeitures, or criminal restitution obligations;
- some debts which the debtors did not properly list;
- debts for certain types of loans owed to pension, profit sharing, stock bonus or retirement plans;
- debts for death or personal injury caused by operating a vehicle while intoxicated; and
- debts described by 11 U.S.C. § 1192(1): those on which the last payment is due after the first 3 years of the plan, or such other time not to exceed 5 years fixed by the court.

In addition, this discharge does not stop creditors from collecting from anyone else who is also liable on the debt, such as an insurance company or a person who cosigned or guaranteed a loan.